

EPIDEMIC GROWS; MORTALITY HIGH

Death Rate in the U. S. Increasing Because of the Influenza.

CENSUS BUREAU FIGURES

Washington, Oct. 19.—The highest mortality rates since the beginning of the Spanish influenza epidemic were reached during the past week in practically all the larger centers of population.

Figures made public by the United States census bureau covering the principal cities of the country, show that the normal death rate has increased from two to seven times as a direct result of the contagion, which still is spreading rapidly in civilian communities.

Pitt River, Mass., shows the highest advance, jumping to 100.4 from an average rate of 13.7. These figures represent an annual rate per 1,000 population.

The rate for Philadelphia compiled on the same basis, was 97.2, compared with a normal rate of 9.4. The third highest rate was attained at Lowell, Mass., reaching 89.8, as compared with an average of 17.6. Boston, where up to the past week the mortality has been greater than in any other city in the country, has dropped slightly, with a rate of 87.4, against an average rate of 15.2. The rate of the national capital has climbed to 86.7 from 15.5.

The normal rates of New York and Chicago have nearly trebled during the epidemic. New York's rate is given as 29.1, as against an average of 11.9, while Chicago has risen from 13.2 to 24.7.

JOHN A. STERLING IS KILLED

Congressman From Bloomington, Ill., Dies in an Automobile Accident—Others Injured.

Chicago, Oct. 19.—Congressman John A. Sterling of Bloomington, Ill., was killed and his law partner, W. W. Whitmore, and the latter's wife, were injured in an automobile accident south of Pontiac, Ill. Mr. Whitmore was badly hurt, but his wife escaped with a few bruises. Miss Anna Lange, also of Bloomington, the fourth occupant of the car, was painfully hurt.

According to information received by Col. Frank L. Smith, chairman of the Republican state central committee, the automobile overturned in making a turn near the post farm. The injured persons and Congressman Sterling's body were taken to Pontiac.

TOWNS SAVED FROM FIRES

Flames Sweeping Forests of Minnesota Reported Checked—Many Still Burning.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 19.—Federal Dem. Atkin, Crosby and Ironton, on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railroad, are reported safe from fires which came near to those towns.

Fifty fires are reported scattered through St. Louis county.

All business is suspended in Ironton and Crosby. At McGrath the fires are under control. Fires around McGregor and north of Atkin, near Palmetto and Libby are still burning.

LIFT BAN ON SHIPPING NEWS

Pacific Ocean Movements May Be Published, With Exception of War Vessels.

Washington, Oct. 19.—The censorship ban upon information of shipping movements on the Pacific coast was lifted, except in the case of war vessels, transports and munitions carriers, the navy withdrew its request that newspapers refrain from publishing the movement of ships in and out of Pacific ports.

12,966,594 IN NEW DRAFT

Number Registered September 12 Exceeds the Estimate of General Crowder by 187,836.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Final returns from all states show that 12,966,594 men registered for military service September 12. This was 187,836 in excess of the estimate of 12,778,758 made by experts in the office of General Crowder, based on projections from census figures.

"Flu" on Wane in Camps.

Washington, Oct. 21.—A nation-wide survey of conditions indicates that the Spanish influenza has not yet run its course in civilian communities. The statistics for the army camps, however, continue to show a gradual falling off.

Allies Occupy Kadish.

Archangel, Northern European Russia, Oct. 21.—Allied forces have occupied the town of Kadish, in the province of Volhynia, and have advanced for a distance of five miles to the south of that place along the railway.

Boat Sunk by Warship.

New York, Oct. 18.—The British freight ship "Philipp" was reported to have been sunk in a collision with a United States war vessel off Swains Island in the lower bay. Port Phillip's crew of 50 men was saved.

Envoy Denies Arrest Story.

Washington, Oct. 18.—American Minister Vopelka at Jassy, the temporary Rumanian capital, notified the state department in a cablegram received that he had heard a report of his arrest and that it was untrue.

Wilson & Co. Are Cleared.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Wilson & Co., Chicago packers, have been cleared of charges alleging sale of bad meat to the army, which have been pending before the federal trade commission since last March.

Poincare Visits Argonne Front.

Paris, Oct. 17.—President Poincare visited the Argonne front Sunday. French troops are still being bombarded daily by long-distance German guns. An American ticket formed the guard of honor for the president.

MISS MAUD WOODWORTH



Miss Maud Woodworth, daughter of the late Col. Frank Woodworth, U. S. A., is now living at Grove Lodge, Bracknell, England. She has been associated with the Duesche de Vendone in Belgium refugee work and Paris but arrangements, together with numerous other war activities.

HUGE SUM FOR ARMY

FORCE OF 5,000,000 MEN TO COST \$35,000,000,000.

Largest Deficiency Appropriation Bill Ever Presented to United States Congress.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Immediate consideration was given by the house to the military deficiency bill carrying \$35,000,000,000 for the army, \$107,217,000 for the navy and \$70,000,000 for family allowances of soldiers and sailors.

An army of about 5,000,000 men, 80 divisions in France and 18 in training at home by July 1 next, is what the new program calls for. To prepare and maintain it the amount now proposed brings the total appropriations and authorizations for the year up to \$38,000,000,000.

Considerable discussion of the war is the underlying thought back of the bill, said Chairman Sherrill in submitting his report.

More than half of the total amount of appropriations and authorizations carried in the bill is for the ordnance department to permit the ordnance needs until December 31, 1919, to be planned by the war department.

General Huron, head of the ordnance bureau, told the committee that the new program calls for 14,000 new guns for the increased artillery. The Nevada island ordnance plant near Pittsburgh for constructing 14, 16 and 18-inch guns will be increased, he said, so that it will provide for the entire coast artillery needs, as also a part of the navy's demands. The output of ammunition at the plant will begin in December next year, with the first gun being finished early in 1920.

10,000 LENS HOUSES RAZED

Huns Leave Not One Home Standing in Mining Town—City Completely Razed.

Paris, Oct. 17.—It will be eighteen months to two years before it will become possible to take out any coal from the mines in the Lens region, which the Germans damaged to the best of their ability before they retired from the city, an inspection of the mining properties has revealed. It is estimated that it will take five years to restore the normal production of the pits.

The inspection was made by the committee on mines of the chamber of deputies.

Of the 10,000 houses in Lens the visitors found not one left standing, the town having been completely razed.

MORE QUESTIONNAIRES SOON

Youths of 18 and Men From 37 to 46 to Get Their Papers—Influencing Interference.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Classification by local boards of the new draft registration has been so rapid that questionnaires soon will be sent to youths of eighteen and men between thirty-seven and forty-five years of age.

Influenza epidemic conditions are such, in the opinion of the general staff, as to continue the indefinite suspension of the October draft call, but it is estimated that the next call will be of unusually large proportions.

All Brewing Must Cease.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Not even "Kreuzen" or new beer, for "toning up" old beer can be brewed after December 1 next, as announced by Food Administrator Hoover and Fuel Administrator Garfield.

Indiana Over Top.

Indianapolis, Oct. 21.—Indiana has oversubscribed its quota in the fourth Liberty loan, it was announced here. The quota of \$108,750,000, has been exceeded by \$150,000, with several millions more expected.

Beautiful Woman Dead.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 19.—Mrs. Margaret Eyring Stirling Baldwin, who recently posed as Columbia for James "outmoney" Flagg to aid the fourth Liberty loan, is dead here of pneumonia following an attack of influenza.

Ohio Miners Pledge 700,000 Tons.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 19.—That eastern Ohio will not fail to meet General Pershing's demand for 700,000 tons of coal weekly from this district was the sentiment expressed at a conference of labor leaders and operators here.

Eight Ships for U. S. in Week.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Eight ships of 42,355 deadweight tons were delivered to the shipping board for the week that ended October 12, the board announced. Five ships were steel and three wood.

Russian Consul Aids Bond Sales.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 18.—The Russian consulate here constituted itself an office for reception of Liberty bond subscriptions, to act as such certain hours daily until the fourth campaign ended.

HUN SOCIALISTS RIOT, IS REPORT

Police Charge German Disturbers With Sabers, Says Cologne Volks Zeitung.

MARSEILLAISE SUNG BY MOB

Open Mutinies Reported in the Hun Armies as Civilians Jeer Kaiser and Hindenburg—War Ministers Held Long Sessions.

London, Oct. 21.—The British foreign office announced officially there was no truth in the rumor that his majesty's government had been in touch with Austrian statesmen in Switzerland or elsewhere.

A Havas Agency dispatch from Basel, Switzerland, says there were government conferences in Berlin that lasted all day. The war ministry held a five-hour session in which the military chiefs participated.

A demonstration by German Independent Socialists in Unter den Linden, Berlin, is reported by the Cologne Volks Zeitung. The crowd sang the "Marseillaise."

The police, adds the newspaper, prevented the demonstrators from reaching the imperial palace. There was a clash, in which some of the crowd were slightly injured by the police sabers.

Dispatches from Zurich say official statements issued by the entente war offices no longer are published in Germany.

Rumors reaching Zurich are to the effect that there have been outbreaks among the soldiers at the front.

Abusive placards concerning the emperor, the crown prince, Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff have been posted in various railroad stations in Germany.

Amsterdam, Oct. 21.—The German "war cabinet" is in continuous session in Berlin, receiving hourly reports from German headquarters in the field, according to advices from the German capital.

The German answer to President Wilson is not yet completed, the dispatches state. Admiral von Scheer, commander of the German high seas fleet has arrived in Berlin and is conferring with the military and political leaders.

Thursday night's report of the recall by wireless of all U-boats remains unconfirmed officially. Advices are to the effect that since the German armistice offer no U-boats have been sent out.

Latest reports regarding the recharging of the next season will not be held until Tuesday. This indicates to some observers here that the German answer will not be dispatched until next week, since the reichstag is generally expected to be called upon to approve that answer, in order to show the world it comes from the German people's representatives.

TO FEED RESCUED BELGIANS

Hoover Arranges for 20,000,000 Emergency Rations for the Civilian Population.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Arrangements have been made by the Belgian relief commission with the British quarter-master general for 20,000,000 emergency rations to be furnished immediately to the rescued civilian population in Belgium. Herbert Hoover, chairman of the commission, announced that the rations would come from the stores of the British army in Belgium and would be paid for by the relief commission.

WILSON GETS CZECHS' EDICT

Declaration of Independence of Slovakia Council Received by the President.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The declaration of independence adopted by the Czech-Slovak national council was presented to President Wilson. The Czech-Slovak national council, which declared its independence from Austria-Hungary, Professor Masaryk, president of the Czech-Slovak national council, declared that he was the president of the new provisional government.

TURKS OFFER NO OPPOSITION

Moslems in Syria Are Not Fighting British—English 100 Miles South of Aleppo.

London, Oct. 21.—In Syria the Turks are not offering any opposition to the British advancing toward Aleppo. It is reported that a force of 12,000 Turkish soldiers is being concentrated at Aleppo under Gen. Liman von Sanders. British forces already are north of Hama, 100 miles south of Aleppo.

Clock Goes Back October 27.

Washington, Oct. 21.—No further effort will be made by congress to continue the existing daylight saving law and the hands of the clocks will be turned back an hour on October 27, as originally planned.

Former Senator Kearns Dies.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 21.—Former United States Senator Thomas Kearns, mining magnate and railway builder, died at his home here following a stroke of apoplexy suffered several days ago.

Garros, French Flyer, Dead.

Amsterdam, Oct. 18.—Lieut. Roland G. Garros, the noted French aviator, who was posted as missing on October 7 after a flight over the German lines, was shot down and killed October 4, a Berlin message announced.

Checks to Be Taxed Two Cents.

Washington, Oct. 17.—A stamp tax of two cents on all bank checks is provided for in an amendment to the war revenue bill adopted by the senate finance committee, which is revising the house draft.

Duchess in County Council.

London, Oct. 17.—The duchess of Marlborough, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt of New York, was elected a member of the London county council to represent West Southwark, a working-class district of London.

Navy Man Missing; Another Lost.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Paul L. Maxwell of Varenham, Mass., quartermaster, is missing from the U. S. S. Seneca and John T. Mathers of Washington, D. C., electrician, has been reported lost from the steamship Lake City.

MAJ. CHAS. M. WHITTLESEY



Maj. Charles M. Whittlesey, formerly a New York lawyer, commanded the "lost battalion" of Americans which for five days was surrounded by Germans in the Arzone forest and refused to surrender. When the men were rescued most of them were utterly exhausted.

KEY MEN ARE NEEDED

PERSHING CALLS FOR 750 BONUS TELEGRAPHERS.

Opportunity for Early Overseas Service for Civilian Pershing for 18 and 53.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The signal corps needs 750 bonus telegraphers for service in France. Men skilled in telegraphy, between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five, inclusive, the war department announced, should apply at once for details to the chief signal officer of the army, Washington, D. C.

Requisitions have been received from General Pershing for this number of bonus Morse telegraph operators, to be sent to France between now and June 30, 1919. One hundred and fifty qualified men are to be sent abroad immediately, and the balance will go overseas at the rate of about 50 a month.

"Men between the ages mentioned," says an official statement, "who are qualified, are needed badly at the front, and unusual opportunities are offered them for early service. Bonus telegraph operators who enter the service will not be kept in training camps for instruction except for a time sufficient to outfit them with the necessary clothing and equipment."

"Qualified bonus telegraphers for active service will be accepted for this duty overseas. The signal corps states specifically that the physical standard will be lowered in cases of men having the necessary technical qualifications, so that practically anyone who is physically able to do his work will be accepted."

23,456,021 IN U. S. ARMY

Questionnaires Soon to Be Sent Eighteen and Twenty-Six to Forty-Six Classes.

Washington, Oct. 17.—America's registered men under the war department announced, 23,456,021. Of these 12,966,594 between the ages of eighteen and twenty and thirty-two and forty-five registered on September 12. The number 82,331 were registered in Illinois. Illinois' total registrations—those of June 5, 1917; June 5, 1918; August 24, 1918, and September 12, 1918—aggregate 1,551,700.

Paris, Oct. 17.—Dr. Charles Nicolle said that receipt of belated news from Texas permitted a total on the last registration to be struck.

GRIP GERM TOO SMALL TO SEE

Paris Physicians Declare It Is Not Visible—Microscopes—"Bug" Is Identified.

Paris, Oct. 17.—Dr. Charles Nicolle said his colleagues and he, who isolated the microbe causing Spanish influenza at the Pasteur Institute at Tunis, of which Doctor Nicolle is director, announce that the germ is too small to be visible with the naked eye. It has been clearly identified, however, because by its use the malady has been reproduced in a monkey and a man.

ALLIES IN TOWN OF KADISH

Occupying Volodga City and Advance Five Miles to the South Along Railway.

Archangel, Northern European Russia, Oct. 21.—Allied forces have occupied the town of Kadish, in the province of Volhynia, and have advanced for a distance of five miles to the south of that place along the railway.

Munitions Blast in Lyons.

Lyons, Oct. 19.—Fire followed by an explosion in a munition factory caused important material damage. Another and more violent explosion occurred at midnight when the magazines blew up.

Bordeaux Votes Statue to U. S.

Bordeaux, Oct. 19.—The municipal council has voted a subscription of \$20,000 toward a fund being raised to erect a memorial in honor of America at the mouth of the Garonne river here.

\$10,000,000 to Fight "Flu."

Washington, Oct. 19.—An appropriation of \$10,000,000 with which to fight the present epidemic of Spanish influenza is provided in an amendment to the army appropriation bill, presented in the senate by Senator Lewis.

Miners Affected by "Flu."

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 19.—Several mines in the coal districts of Kentucky have stopped operations, while others have been forced to cut production in half, due to the spread of the influenza epidemic.

Kansas Lawyer Killed in France.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 17.—Maj. William J. Bland, formerly an attorney in Kansas City, was killed in action in the St. Mihiel salient on the French front September 12, according to a war department telegram.

Doctor Mell Dies.

Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 17.—Dr. Patrick Huse Mell of Atlanta, Ga., who devised the system of weather signals now used by the United States weather bureau died here. He was sixty-eight years of age.

COLD COMFORT FOR AUSTRIA FROM PRESIDENT WILSON

"People Must Rule" Is Kernel of His Reply.

FREEDOM MUST COME FIRST

Tells Austro-Hungarian Government It Must Satisfy National Aspirations of Its Own People Before Peace Conditions Will Be Considered.

Washington, Oct. 21.—President Wilson has rejected the Austrian offer to conclude an armistice and negotiate peace. He declared that more autonomy for Austrian nationalities was not sufficient, but that they must have liberty.

The reply was made by Secretary Lansing through the Swedish minister in Washington. It calls attention to the tenth condition of peace proposed by President Wilson on January 8, which says the people of Austria-Hungary should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

The note calls attention to the recognition by the United States of the Czech-Slovak national council as a de facto belligerent government, and states that this country also has recognized the justice of the nationalistic aspirations of the Jugo-Slavs for freedom.

The text of the note handed to the Swedish minister follows:

"Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the seventh instant in which you transmit communication of the imperial and royal government of Austria-Hungary to the president. I am instructed by the president to request you to be good enough through your government to convey to the imperial and royal government the following reply:

"The president desires it his duty to say to the Austro-Hungarian government that he cannot entertain the present suggestions of that government because of certain events of utmost importance, which, occurring since the delivery of his address of the eighth of January last, have necessarily altered the attitude and responsibility of the government of the United States. Among the fourteen terms of peace which the president formulated at that time occurred the following:

"X. The peoples of Austria-Hungary whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development."

That sentence was written and uttered to the congress of the United States, the government of the United States has recognized that a state of belligerency exists between the Czech-Slovak and the German and Austro-Hungarian empires and that the Austro-Hungarian national council is a de facto belligerent government clothed with proper authority to direct the military and political affairs of the Czech-Slovak. It has also recognized in the fullest manner the justice of the nationalistic aspirations of the Jugo-Slavs for freedom.

Rejects Austrian Plea.

"The president is, therefore, no longer at liberty to accept the more 'autonomous' of these peoples as a basis of peace, but is obliged to insist that they, and not he, shall be the judges of what action on the part of the Austro-Hungarian government will satisfy their aspirations and the conception of their rights and destiny as members of the family of nations."

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration."

"ROBERT LANSING."

Text of Austrian Note.

In announcing his reply, Secretary Lansing also made public the official text of the Austro-Hungarian note. It follows:

Legation of Sweden, Washington, D. C., Oct. 7, 1918.—(Translation).—Excellency: By order of my government I have the honor confidentially to transmit herewith to you the following communication of the imperial and royal government of Austria-Hungary to the president of the United States of America:

"The Austro-Hungarian monarchy, which has waged war always and solely as a defensive war and repeatedly as a documentary evidence of its readiness to stop the shedding of blood and to arrive at a just and honorable peace, hereby addresses itself to his lordship, the president of the United States of America, and offers to conclude with him and his allies an armistice on every front on land, at sea, and in the air and to enter immediately upon negotiations for a peace for which the fourteen points in the message of President Wilson to congress of January 8, 1918, and the four points contained in President Wilson's address of February 12, 1918, should serve as a foundation in which the viewpoints declared by President Wilson in his address of September 27, 1918, will also be taken into account."

"Be pleased to accept, etc."

"W. A. F. EKKEVREN."

"His excellency, Mr. Robert Lansing, secretary of state of the United States, Washington."

Correcting an Error.

Chronicle Repeats—No, lap dogs are not so called because they drink that way. We do not know what will come from the shoulder of your panama coat. You might try cutting it out.

No Room for Argument.

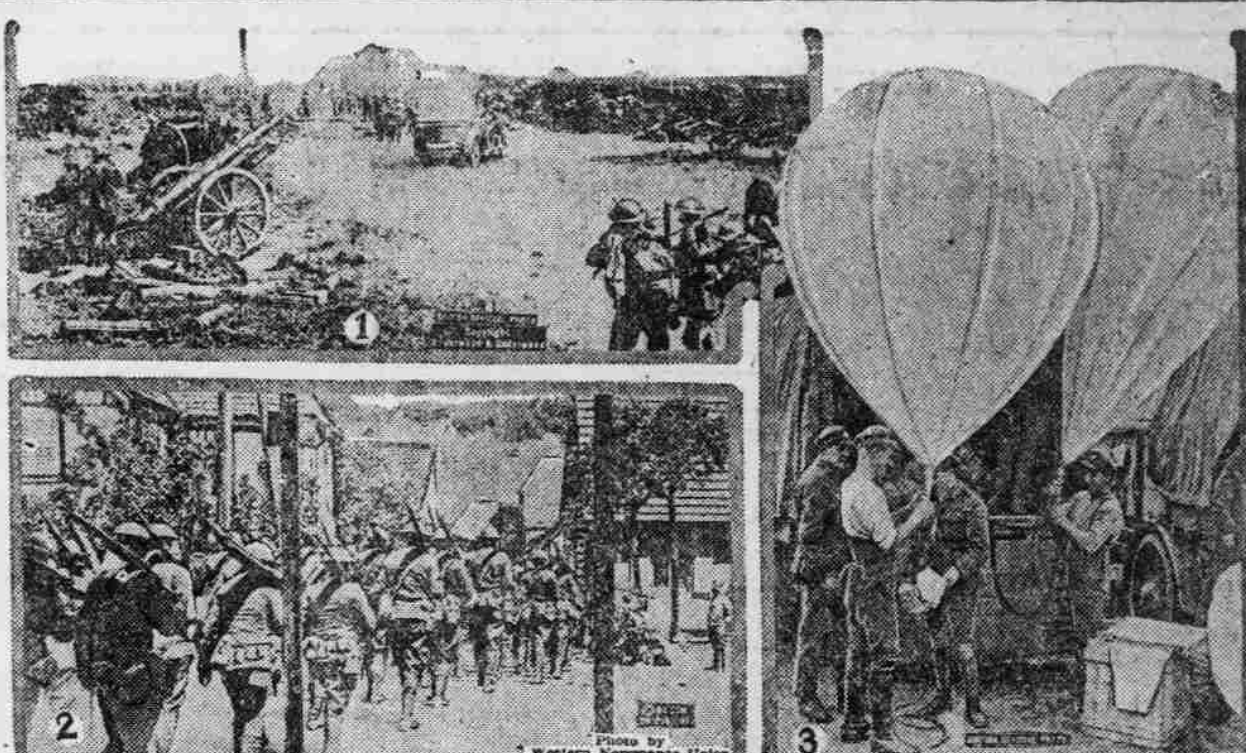
"When a woman weighing one 250 pounds," remarks the Observer of Events and Things, "tells you that whenever she gets into a street car she finds it crowded, there seems to be no room for argument."

Results of Fasting.

"The view that hunger mechanism falls early in prolonged fasting is not tenable as a general law," says a writer in the Journal of the American Medical Association. "This is of more than passing significance to the physician, who has at times to reckon with the possibility of hunger sensations in enforced inanition."

Be Merciful in Judgment.

Give a good deed the credit of a good motive and give an evil deed the benefit of a doubt.—Brander Matthews.



1—British gunners operating captured guns that have been turned over to them by the enemy in Flanders. 2—American troops on their way to Berlin, passing a signpost that marks the border between France and Alsace. 3—Infantry some of the small balloons.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Germany, Admittedly Defeated, Is Now Squirreling to Prevent Utter Disaster.

GREAT CIVIL UPHEAVAL ON

Austria and Turkey Ready to Quit—Huns, Retreating From Belgium, Still Resisting Fiercely in Champagne.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Squirming, dodging, walling, the German imperial government seemed last week to be on its last leg. Thick and fast came the rumors of unconditional surrender and of the abdication of the kaiser, and though these were unconfirmed or contradicted as fast as they came out, enough authentic news seeped through the veil of secrecy to show that things were in a desperate state in Germany. Its peace trap was sprung harshly by President Wilson when, in reply to what at first glance looked like full acceptance of his terms, he told the government flatly that only absolute capitulation would be considered and that the allies would not listen at all while the Huns occupied allied territory and continued to perpetrate outrages on land and sea. Any persons who may have had doubts concerning the firmness of the president's will and purpose were joyfully reassured in Berlin. The German press admitted that it was a great blow to their rising hopes of peace, and the ruling minds of the empire began to try to find some other way of escape from their desperate situation. As a preliminary, some democratizing amendments to the constitution were adopted or proposed, notably one taking from the emperor the right to declare war. The power of the junkers was supported, rather than that of their war lord. There was, indeed, evidence that a civil upheaval of extraordinary proportions was beginning which, even more than the great military reverses, would bring on a debacle for Germany.

The governments, the fighting forces and the civilian peoples of all the allied nations made it absolutely plain that Germany could not obtain the "peace without humiliation" which it is seeking. Nowhere among them is found any sentiment of pity for either the brutal soldiery that has ravished the earth or the people who have supported and rejoiced over the inhumanity of the armed forces. The demand for exact justice is universal outside the lands of the offenders. It would not be in the least surprising if the prediction made in these columns many months ago were fulfilled, namely, that one of the conditions of peace will be that Germany surrender the kaiser and other instigators and perpetrators of frightfulness for personal punishment. With this spirit prevailing among the now victorious allies, what chance has Germany for peace without humiliation?

The abdication of the kaiser, which after all would be but incidental, was considered likely, and it was reported that he intended to step down in favor of Prince William Frederick, oldest son of the crown prince, who is only twelve years old.

President Wilson delayed his reply to the peace proposals of Austria-Hungary and Turkey, probably in order that the truth about their hopeless situation might sink into their minds, and reports showed they were realizing the facts and beginning to act accordingly. The break-up of peace kingdoms became more imminent, the Hungarians openly declaring their intention to separate from Austria, the Poles, Croats and Bohemians holly coming out for independence. The government made despairing plans to hold the empire together in the form of a confederation of the various nationalities, but this did not seem to interest the peoples who have suffered so long.

Now to Prepare for Peace

London Times Points Out Necessity of Arranging for United Front When War Is Over.

The London Times, commenting on President Wilson's answer to Germany, says:

"President Wilson has interpreted with remarkable accuracy the minds of all the allies and we are grateful to him for his admirable spokesman's speech for the common purpose."

"RED" TERROR NOT ABATED

Refugees From Petrograd Tell of Deplorable Conditions Existing in All Parts of Russia.

The deplorable conditions brought about in Russia by the Red Terror of the bolsheviks were reviewed at Stockholm by the party of entente refugees which accompanied H. B. Lockhart of the British diplomatic service from Moscow.

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